

**FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

[PRICE 6D.]

[illegible]















such responsibility devolves on the shareholder, and we hold the dictum to be wise as it is equitable. It will teach directors and projectors that the responsibilities incurred cannot be transferred, and it will also be a lesson to parties dealing with companies, who will, in future, understand upon whom devolve the liabilities of the company—the act of the directors being, in this instance at least, declared as in no way comprising the interests of shareholders. This is as it should be; and with such honest legal decision, and with the proposed legislative enactment with reference to joint-stock companies, we hope that confidence will be restored, and that capitalists may embark in adventures without being subject to the consequences attendant on dishonest management, or want of prudence on the part of the directors.

#### OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM—PROPOSED GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

We have to direct the attention of our readers to a report, in another part of our paper, of an important meeting of directors, and others interested in railway property, held at Brown's Hotel, Westminster, on the 25th inst., for the purpose of procuring the withdrawal, or otherwise defeating, the Government bill regarding railways, the second reading of which is appointed in the ensuing week. The meeting was most numerously attended, and comprised the leading representatives of the railway interest. It will be seen from our report that the greatest unanimity prevailed, and that no exertion will be spared to defeat what Mr. Hudson, the chairman, very justly termed, this "bill of pains and penalties" against railway property.

We can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that Government, after this demonstration of feeling on the part of those whose property this bill attacks, will think of pressing it to a second reading, especially as the session is so far advanced that it would be impossible the forty-eight clauses of the bill contains would receive that consideration which the importance of the subject and the interests of the shareholders would require. This, however, may be considered as a secondary matter; our objection is to the bill itself, and the principle on which it is founded—"if it be carried (as one of the speakers at the meeting justly observed), it will affect all public property." It will introduce a system of Government control and interference anti-national in its character, and most prejudicial in its operation, and, although the bill itself is only directed against railway property, yet the principle, if admitted, would soon be extended to every other kind of public property.

We can conceive nothing more impolitic or unwise on the part of Government than this attempt to fetter commercial enterprise, by limiting the profits of the speculator to a fixed per centage on the capital embarked; in the present bill it is limited to 10 per cent. on all future lines of railway—that is to say, when a speculation turns out profitable, the extra profit is to go to the State! But how is the matter to be settled when it turns out otherwise—when the speculation turns out bad or ruinous, there may be only 3, 2, or 1 per cent. Will the Government, in such case, make up to the shareholder a sum sufficient to insure him a fair profit? Nothing of the sort; when there is a loss he must bear it himself, and when there is a gain it is taken from him! Anything more destructive of the very spirit of enterprise itself, we cannot conceive. But how is it that Government, at this particular juncture, bring in such a discreditable measure as the one proposed? It may be attributed to three causes—1. The great abundance of capital in the market. 2. The difficulty of finding a profitable investment. 3. Taking advantage of the popular discontent against the present system of management caused by the *Railway Reform* pamphlet, to introduce a principle which, in the course of a few years, is calculated to carry out the whole plan therein proposed.

It was fully proved by several speakers at the meeting on Wednesday, that if the Government bill is passed, it would bring the whole of the existing railways under Government control, and any one who reads the provisions contained in the bill, must be of the same opinion. Our readers must notice there are two distinct questions at issue, which should not be compounded—viz., Government purchasing the railways, and Government not purchasing, but controlling, to a great extent, their management, restricting their fares, and seizing on their surplus profits, or obliging the companies to lower their charges—the two propositions are quite distinct. In regard to the plan advanced in the pamphlet on *Railway Reform*, the purchase by Government, we could not more clearly express our ideas than in the words of Mr. Hudson, when asked by the railway committee how such a project would be received by the railway interest, he replied "it would depend entirely on the price offered by Government," and so say we; but, at all events, we have not got to that stage yet. Government seems to prefer taking the control of railways, in a great measure, into their own hands, without taking any of the risk—to secure the profit, without incurring the possibility of a loss.

We mentioned in our last Number that Mr. GALT was examined at considerable length before the Select Committee on Railways, as to the manner in which he would carry out his scheme; but for what purpose he was examined it would be difficult to imagine, unless that the Government intended his evidence should stand in the "Blue Book" as a warning to railway directors what Government might do, should opposition be offered to the bill which is now introduced. We confess ourselves unable to see for what other purpose it could have been introduced; it stands out in relief—bold enough. Heaven knows—neither supported nor contradicted. We can hardly suppose that the committee would throw away their time in hearing the details of a plan without some object, and the only one we can imagine at present is that which we have just named. How far it has had the desired effect is best answered by the meeting which took place on Wednesday.

The article on "Railway Legislation," which has just appeared in the Quarterly, will excite no small interest in the railway world—and, indeed, with the public generally. The arguments of the Reviewer, and the conclusions to which he comes, seem to us at direct variance. At the head of the article stands "Railway Reform," which is cut up in a very unmerciful manner. Extracts are taken from the second and third editions of the pamphlet, and placed in parallel lines, with a view to prove, from some changes in the data, that the author would not be able to carry out his scheme; but it is passing strange that the Reviewer, and the author of the pamphlet, agree in the same conclusion—viz., that Government must eventually take the possession and management of all the railway property in the Kingdom. Let the Reviewer speak for himself—"But admitted, as we think any reasonable man must be, with the general working of the present system, it is impossible not to foresee that it is developing itself to such an extent—penetrating all districts—expanding all other communications—afflicting every species of public and private interests—and acting as the life blood arteries of the empire, as to render it probable, almost to certainty, that the time must come when this great public trust can no longer be left to the management of private companies, scattered over the face of the country. In truth, it seems only a question of time—the railways must be made subject to some unity of management, and, through whatever intermediate process it may pass, THAT MANAGEMENT MUST PROBABLY BE VESTED IN THE GOVERNMENT."

There is something strange, passing strange, in all this, which we cannot quite understand—the Reviewer, professing the utmost contempt for the pamphlet on *Railway Reform*, yet not only adopts the principles, but some-made their adoption—viz., by argument, in the same manner as Mr. GALT—Government to purchase, lease, or construct, one or two lines. The Reviewer contemplates, or affects to contemplate, the statements made, and yet admits the conclusions are aimed at either way. The Reviewer seems that the railways could not be better managed than they are at present, and yet asserts that they all must pass over to Government. All this seems strangely inconsistent, and, considering the space which this question occupies, and a little reflection, as to the future views of Government.

James Smith, Esq., in the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone moved that the Joint-stock Bank Regulation, and Regulation Bill be recommended, for the purpose of introducing two alterations tending to reduce the complexity of the provisions of the Act. He proposed that the Registrar of Joint-stock Banks should not be obliged to certify himself of the legality of every act which he attended to; another alteration would be to prevent the directors of those banks from taking part in their management.—The House went into committee, and the amendments were considered.

#### PROBABLE REDUCTION OF SILVER ORE WITHOUT THE AID OF MERCURY.

The important uses to which mercury has been applied for centuries in at least two instances—viz., its application in the extraction of the precious metals, and in silvering mirrors, has rendered that metal of great value in a commercial point of view, and for several years past the Government of Spain having fostered a monopoly of the mines of Almaden—the only source of produce to any extent—it realized a price far above its really intrinsic worth. We hear of new mines being discovered in Mexico, as well as in Spain, and it would be singular should new sources of produce be on the point of development, that at such a moment not only should its largest channel of consumption be much diminished but closed altogether; not only, however, is such result within the range of probability, but circumstances appear to be conspiring to drive mercury entirely from the field. By a new process of (actually) silvering glass patented by Mr. Drayton, he precipitates silver from its nitrate in a solution with spirits, water, and ammonia, by oil of cloves or cassia—mercury and tin are entirely superseded; the precipitate covers the glass in the form of a brilliant lamina, and is far more firm, and less liable to rub off, or be destroyed by the action of damp than the amalgam of mercury and tin. The process of barrel amalgamation, lately revived on the old Saxon method for reducing silver ore, is now causing much excitement among those interested in the Mexican mines, and is not only reducing the quantity of quicksilver hitherto consumed to a great extent, but adds considerably to the produce of silver. Other processes have for some time been under experiment by eminent metallurgical chemists, by which the whole of the precious metal contained in any description of ore can be successfully extracted with a most economical result, and dispensing altogether with the use of mercury. Whether the separation is effected by means of electricity or galvanism, or by a purely chemical process, we must wait for time to determine, but in corroboration that such is the fact, we may state that at the Balance meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. J. Taylor stated that the directors were then actually in treaty with a gentleman to make known a successful discovery which he had made in the reduction of silver ore without the use of mercury, and in which he affirmed he could prove his complete success; we need not inform our readers that we shall watch for enlightenment on the subject with much interest.

#### COLONY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We refer to the account in another part of our paper of the annual meeting of the South Australian Company, held on Thursday last, the 27th inst. The report of the directors gave a very candid and distinct account of the affairs of the company. We have inserted a comprehensive abstract of the report, which, from the variety of the company's operations, presents several points of considerable interest. The chairman of the board, G. F. Angus, Esq. (who mentioned that he had two sons, a daughter, a son-in-law, and a grandchild, in the colony), conducted the proceedings with great propriety, and was ably supported by Edward Dwyer, Esq., M.P., who entered into considerable detail as to the productions of the colony, and had personally gone on board the *Madras*, by which vessel the company's wool had been received. James Riddell Todd, John Funnell, Henry Wymouth, and John Whetton, Esqs., directors, were also present. The shareholders present were numerous, among whom we noticed Sir John Peto, Bart., Thos. Poynder, Esq., Col. Turton, Major Cruikshank, George Davenport, Esq., &c. From the details of the company's stock of cattle, horses, and sheep, it appeared, as compared with those of the preceding year, that a very decided improvement had taken place in the quality and condition of the company's wool, so that the average price was upwards of 1s. 6d., and the net proceeds this season about 50 per cent. more than last. The vast importance of this and the other Australian colonies, in supplying our valuable ancient manufactures, with the raw material, ought not to be overlooked. Where had that manufacture been at this day but for our Australian colonies?—Dependent on distracted impoverished Spain, or on the tender mercies and liberal feelings of German Zollverein. The agricultural capabilities of South Australia have been most satisfactorily established. Importations into our own docks, and sales in Mark Lane, have furnished irrefragable evidence, and at the meeting of the South Australian Company, on Thursday last, fine specimens of wheat and barley, both in ear and grain, received that day, "ex Curia," were exhibited, and gave great satisfaction.

Allusion was made at the meeting to the unsuccessful effort made this session of Parliament by Mr. Hutt, to get Australian wheat admitted into the ports of Great Britain, at the same rate of duty as wheat from Canada. Certainly that measure would be a more act of justice, and the subjecting of the produce of a remote colony to a higher rate of duty than that of a colony quite at hand (from which, of course, freight, insurance, and other charges are lower), is a most preposterous piece of legislation. Nor is this all—the remote colony from which replies to letters cannot be had in less than ten months, is subject, as to her exports of grain and flour, to a sliding scale, while another, within a fortnight's sail of Great Britain, is subject to a fixed nominal duty! The exports of South Australia are now varied and extensive, amounting to upwards of 60,000,000 per annum, and as several lead mines have been discovered, and are being worked under very favorable appearances, we doubt not we shall soon have to present our readers with interesting information quite appropriate to the special objects of the *Mining Journal*. Indeed, all accounts concur in representing South Australia as particularly rich in minerals.

DUTY ON IRON.—In the House of Commons, last night, Dr. Bowring put a question to the right hon. gentleman at the head of her Majesty's Government, respecting the renewed intention of the Zollverein to place a higher duty upon British iron, and particularly on pig-iron. He had seen that communications had taken place between the different deputes and the States they represented, and that the concurrence of those States had been obtained to discuss this question. He did not understand that any preliminary instructions had been given to the delegates to insist on the rise of duty, but they were to assemble in September next, when this topic would be again introduced. The question he wished to ask was, whether her Majesty's Government had taken any measures on the subject, or made any representations to prevent such a disastrous result from taking place?—Mr. P. said that her Majesty's Government had not received any direct official information with regard to the steps to which the hon. gentleman referred, but private communications had been received which led him to believe that there was a strong desire to resist the duty on iron. Representations had been made by her Majesty's Government, giving their own sense of such policy, and it was stated to her Majesty's Government that there might be increase of duty for a certain limited time. It would be difficult to answer what might be the result of the assembly which would take place, for they had every reason to think that there would be a strong opposition to the measure.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—G. Owen and F. Rothmans, booty sellers, were charged before the Wolverhampton magistrates with having paid W. Fellows, J. Wright, and W. Wright, miners, otherwise than in the coin of the realm.—Mr. Allen, in support of the information, said this was one of the most flagrant cases under the Act of Parliament that had ever come under his notice.—It was really a cruel case; a father and two sons had worked for eleven months, and for the whole of that time had not received one farthing in money, though during which period the wife of the elder plaintiff was confined, a little money was asked for, and refused. He said there were persons of influence and character at the bottom of this, who were determined to set the law at defiance.—They calculated the risk of breaking the law, and the penalty attached, and made a profit by it; he felt justified in asking for the full penalty, as it was a case of extreme cruelty.—W. Fellows was then called, and proved that he had worked for the defendants four years up to 25th April last—had made engagements for his two sons-in-law. He produced some small notes, variously marked, which were his moneys of the time of himself and two sons; his last moneys were for three weeks, and the whole of their wages were 1s. 11d. 3/4; he had had satisfaction with defendants, but never received a farthing in money for the last five months; they were told if they did not go to the shop more or less, there would be no work for them.—W. Wright proved that he worked with the father-in-law, who settled for him, but he never received any money.—A. Fellows (the wife) proved that she always trusted the girls, but left the settling to her husband.—Mr. Bullen addressed the bench for the defendants, and contended that there had not yet been any settlement, and without a settlement there could not be a payment, as the law stood.—The Bench, however, considered the case proved, that the men had been told, if they did not see the shop, there would be no work for them, and found the defendants in the penalty of 50s.—do. to the magistrates, and 1s. to the witnesses.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

##### REAL DEL MONTE MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the office, in the Adelphi, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., in the chair.—The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, Sir R. Price, Bart., J. Wray, and Horner Twiss, Esqs., as directors, and P. Martineau, jun., Esq., as auditor, were unanimously elected.—The SECRETARY then read the following directors' REPORT.

At this, the annual general meeting of proprietors of the company, the directors present the statements of account for the past year, comprising the receipts and disbursements in England, and the dollar account of expenditure and returns, which exhibits the result of the company's operations in Mexico. From the latter it appears, that the expenditure amounted to \$175,000 1/4, and the returns to \$750,000 1/4—leaving a surplus of \$575,000 1/4, in addition to \$250,000 1/4, being the excess of stores purchased beyond the consumption. These two sums are equivalent to 100,000 1/4, sterling, and if to this be added the sum of 25,000 1/4, being the balance of profit and loss account in England, arising from commissions on sales of silver, and upon shipments of goods, the profit upon the company's transactions during the year 1843 will be found to amount to 125,000 1/4.

With reference to the resolutions which were passed last year, for the conversion of the loans of the company into debentures, it will be seen by the account of receipts and disbursements, that the sum of 75,000 1/4, was paid to the trustees of the loan fund, being half a year's interest to Dec. 31, 1842. The debt amounted to 100,000 1/4, of which sum 25,000 1/4, is now paid in debentures—leaving 75,000 1/4, still outstanding in the old form.

The directors regret that the concern has not yet arrived at that state of prosperity which the appearance of the mines warranted them in expecting when they met the proprietors last year, and when they brought forward the plan for placing the loans of the company on a footing more favorable to the shareholders—contemplating that the profits would thereupon be such as to have permitted them not only to have paid the interest on the new debentures regularly, but also to have secured a surplus for a dividend on the shares; but in this they have been disappointed, the profit last year having been insufficient for a second payment of interest. Neither has the position of the company improved in this respect, during the first quarter of the present year, there having been some loss—whereas, however, it is expected, will be retrieved in the second quarter. Under such circumstances, the directors are reluctantly compelled to postpone for the present the further payment of interest on the debentures.

The manager's report enters into a detailed account of the various mining operations, and the directors merely, therefore, advert briefly to the causes of disappointment, and the grounds of hope for the future. It was shown in the report of March last, that there had been a considerable deterioration in the quality of ore raised, as compared with the previous year—in fact, had the average try of 1843 continued the same as in 1842, the returns would have been \$50,000 more, from the increased quantity of ore reduced. This deterioration is partly owing to the failure of the mine of Acosta, which in 1842, and in the early part of last year, afforded a good supply of the richest class of ore, but which has lately been very poor. The mine of Terevaca has also been much less productive of smelter ore than formerly, and there has been a discovery of this class of ore at another point, but compensated not the falling off of these mines.—The difficulty experienced in the reduction of the ore from the Santa Brigida vein (of which there is an abundant supply) has also militated against the prosperity of the concern, but the directors are happy to state, that the trials made upon these ores by the barrel process led them to be attracted with complete success. Four barrels are now in regular course of working, and more are to be in readiness about the present time. The directors have likewise given authority to proceed with the erection of works for the establishment of this process on a more extensive scale; and they look forward with confidence to great benefit arising to the company from the measures adopted to facilitate the reduction of a larger quantity of the ore of this kind. From this source the directors believe the company will be compensated for the falling off in richness of the smelter ore; but, as regards the latter, they do not doubt that in the extensive range of mines belonging to the company, other deposits of ore may be met with, equaling in richness those of former days. Meanwhile, it is the object of the directors to realize profits from their present resources; and they think it due to Mr. Wm. Ellis to state, that since his appointment to the management in March, he has strenuously exerted himself to promote the prosperity of the company, by curtailing expenses, and improving every resource of the establishment, as far as possible.—The directors have to report their having contracted for the mine of Rosario, situated near the town of Pachuca, and about four miles from Real del Monte. The last letters state, that the ore already raised will repay the whole outlay upon this mine, some particulars respecting which will be found in the manager's report.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR (the manager) then read his report, which gave a detailed view of the progress during the past half year, and prospects of the various workings, as detailed in the reports from the mines, published from time to time in our columns. He alluded also at some length to the new system of barrel amalgamation, by which the ore from the Brigida vein, which were so refractory under the old process as to be of little use, were now reduced at three-quarters of the former cost, and with such an increase in the produce of silver as to realize a handsome profit.—A PROPRIETOR suggested that, as the directors only issued circulars containing the meetings to registered proprietors, whether it would not be well to advertise them in the public papers?—The CHAIRMAN said the suggestion should receive their best consideration; he should rather, however, see every gentleman register at least a few of their shares, and thus qualify themselves to have a circular forwarded to them, and also to speak at the meetings.—It was observed that the holding out to the shareholders hopes of future profits, which were deemed not to be realized, was causing much injury to the concern—and Mr. PHILLIPS (the secretary) explained, that to continue were the directors in giving any such anticipation as to profits, that the estimates were always calculated from the extracts of the letters, but parties would inquire verbally as to what were the actual expectations, when such information was given as the indications warranted, but then never for a longer prospective time than the ensuing month.—From the statement of accounts it appeared that the total expenditure from the commencement to 30th December, 1843, had been \$19,000,000 1/4, and the returns in silver and gold \$7,512,000 1/4. The total return for the year ending 30th Dec. last was 500 bars of silver, producing 184,181 1/4, 3d. 1/4, debentures, 175,000 1/4, and there remained at the bankers, and in petty cash, a balance of 100,000 1/4, 11d.—The reports and accounts were then adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the shareholders, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

##### BOLANDER MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the office, Duke-street, Adelphi, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., Sir R. PRICE, Bart., in the chair.—The SECRETARY having read the circular convening the meeting, Sir R. Price, Bart., J. Skinner, and H. Twiss, Esqs., as directors, and P. Martineau, jun., Esq., as auditor, were unanimously elected.—The CHAIRMAN stated that Mr. Johnson, one of the directors, had resigned, but it was not intended to fill up the vacancy, as a resolution had been come to by the proprietors to diminish the number in the direction.—The SECRETARY then read the directors' report, a copy of which we have not yet been able to obtain, but which shall appear in our next Number.

Mr. TAYLOR (the manager) then read his report, giving a detail of the various workings, as published in our "Mining Correspondence" during the past few months.—A PROPRIETOR inquired if the system of barrel amalgamation was to be adopted at Bolander, as it appeared to be so successful at Real del Monte?—Mr. TAYLOR said he had written very fully to the agents on the subject, one of whom had also been in England, and Mr. Taylor had accompanied him to all parts of the country, for the purpose of inspecting various machinery, and he had great luck pretty well qualified for carrying out the erection of the necessary works, and the superintendence afterwards. The history of the process was singular. Mr. Taylor published some years since an account of the Bolander method of extracting the ore of silver with little loss, and which was tried in Mexico by Spanish agents, but not being found in answer was discontinued for years. It had been recently tried, and with very different results, it being perfectly successful, and in every respect found to answer with the original Bolander method. It was now commenced at Bolander, near the town of Pachuca, and was reaching much interest throughout Mexico.—A PROPRIETOR inquired if any quantities of silver were being worked at the present time in Mexico?—Mr. W. said Mr. P. was, in his last letter, stated that he daily expected three quantities from a newly opened mine in that country, and some members of his family had lately received a letter from a lady in Mexico, stating that her husband was going to superintend a newly opened quicksilver mine. He, therefore, thought it probable, there were hopes of an additional source of supply of this valuable, and of great commercial importance.—From the statement of accounts it appeared that the total receipts, including capital \$15,000, 1/4, 11d. 1/4, disbursements from Mexico \$15,000, 1/4, 11d. 1/4, and expenses, amounted to 750,000 1/4, 11d. 1/4; disbursements, including 75,000 1/4, 11d. 1/4, 11d. 1/4, leaving a balance of 100,000 1/4, 11d. 1/4. For the year ending 30th March last the receipts had been 118,000 1/4, 11d. 1/4, to which add balance in hand 31st March, 1843, of 100,000 1/4, 11d. 1/4, gave a total of 218,000 1/4, 11d. 1/4; the disbursements for the same period having been 100,000 1/4, 11d. 1/4, leaves the balance at close stated 118,000 1/4, 11d. 1/4.—The reports and accounts were then adopted, and ordered to be printed, and circulated among the proprietors, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

##### CORNBURN MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders was held at the office, Fleet-street, on Monday, the 25th inst.—P. SEABURY, Esq., in the chair. The Chairman read the advertisement convening the meeting, and also read concerning a special meeting on the 25th inst., to consider any resolutions which might be passed at the present meeting. The following resolutions were read:—That the question of the company be discussed by meeting and voting; that the shares of 10,000, and that the directors be empowered to make contributions for the same, such contributions to be deposited in some bank; and that any such contributions be paid by the directors on the 1st day of January next.

At 10 o'clock the 1844 year closed.

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Mr. Brewster, M. P., said, he was strongly opposed to the principle of the bill, and would be inclined to the national feeling of feeling







STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday morning, Pacific coast.

*[From our own correspondents.]*

CURRENT PRICES AT LIVERPOOL—Thursday Evening.

the Great and Small Exchange, Liverpool. JOHN 約翰 A

and the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.<sup>1</sup>

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*Sampled June 12, and Sold at Farquharson's Hotel, Truro, June 27.*

TOTAL PRODUCE.					
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Cattle	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Horses	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pigs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Birds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Bees	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Fruit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vegetables	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Wool	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Grain	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Livestock	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Average standard, 100. 176.—Average produce, 8½.—Average price, 41. 14s. 6d.—  
 Value of crop, 2040 tons.—Quantity of straw sown, 101 tons 3 cwt.—Amount of[illegible]

must come for sale on Thursday next, at Frank's Hotel, Cambridge.—Mines and

may open his sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Rastrelli—Mines

7—W.B. (unweighted) 3—West W.B. (unweighted) 3—Hammerson's One 3.—Total, 1911.

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COMPARISON BY WEIGHT PER Ounce WHEN PURCHASED.

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11	14	10,000 Data Browser - Realtime		

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1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388</
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Lgth	Present ac-	Pd. m.	Val. in	Last week's	Last
Way.	tual cost.	share.	share.	return.	year.

Left	Present as	It is	Not as	Last month
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! The Brothers and Sisters of...

FLAMER TUNNEL.

JOINT STOCK BANK.

Part	Price	Charge	C
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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